

Mails.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,

BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

For	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP and HAMBURG	"BUKLOW" Capt. H. Formes	WEDNESDAY, Noon, 30th December.
MANILA, NEW GUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MEL- BOURNE	"PRINZ WALDEMAR" Capt. F. Iscke	THURSDAY, 5 P.M., 31st December.
SHANGHAI, TSINGTAI, NAGA- SAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH" Capt. E. Malchow	ABOUT THURSDAY, 31st December.
KUDAT and SANDAKAN	"BORNEO" Capt. F. Sembill	TUESDAY, Noon, 29th December.

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

MELCHERS & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA.

Hongkong, 31st December, 1908.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO and FROM EUROPE via SUEZ CANAL.
TO and FROM JAPAN via SHANGHAI.

For	STEAMERS	CAPTAINS	TO SAIL ON
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SYDNEY	ERNEST SIMONS	Girard	4th Jan./09, P.M.
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS	ERNEST SIMONS	Girard	5th Jan./09, at 1 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, POLYNESIAN	BROD		18th Jan., P.M.
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS	TOKIN	Charbonnel	19th Jan., at 1 P.M.

Transshipment on the Co's Steamers at Singapore for Batavia; at Colombo for Calcutta, Bombay and Australia; at Port Said for the Levant, Constantinople and Black Sea.

Through Tickets to London via Paris from £37.10 up to £71.10. 20 hours' railway from Marseilles to London.

Interpreters meet passengers at their arrival in Marseilles.

For further particulars, apply to

P. NALIN,

ACTING AGENT,

QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 31st December, 1908.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN

REGULAR THREE-WEEKLY SERVICE
BETWEEN
JAVA, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Steamer.	From	Expected on or about	Will leave for	On or about
TJIPANAS	SHANGHAI	2nd half Dec.	JAVA	2nd half Dec.
TJIMAH	JAVA	1st half Jan.	SHANGHAI	1st half Jan.
TJILIWONG	JAPAN	1st half Jan.	JAVA	1st half Jan.
TJIKINI	JAVA	2nd half Jan.	JAPAN	2nd half Jan.
TJILATAP	JAVA	1st half Feb.	SHANGHAI	1st half Feb.
TJIBODAS	JAVA		JAPAN	

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have Accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherland India Ports on through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 375.

YORK BUILDINGS, 1st floor,
Hongkong, 14th December, 1908.

WEST RIVER BRITISH STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.

HONGKONG-WUCHOW LINK.

THIN Steamers

"LINTAN" and "SAN-UI"

SAIL FROM HONGKONG TWICE A WEEK AND COMPLETE THE ROUND TRIP IN 4 DAYS.
These steamers have Excellent Saloon Accommodation, and are Lighted Throughout by Electricity.
THE CLIMATE ON THE WEST RIVER DURING THE WINTER MONTHS IS VERY FINE AND EXHILARATING.

For further information apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

WEST RIVER BRITISH S.S. COMPANY

Hongkong, 19th Dec. 1908.

Intimation.

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

No. 1 DOCK.

Length inside 514 ft. Width of entrance, top 85 ft.; bottom 75 ft. Water on blocks, 27.5 ft. Time to pump out, 4 hours.

No. 2 DOCK.

Length inside, 373 ft. Width of entrance, top 60.5 ft. bottom 45.8 ft. Water on blocks, 28.5 ft. Time to pump out, 3 hours.

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyd's surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw TOWERS are available for towing Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 25 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

Telephone: Nos. 376, 508, or 681.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. B. C. 4th and 5th Edt.

Lieber, Scotts, A. 1, and Walkins.

Yokohama, May 23rd, 1905.

Shipping—Steamers.

MESSAGERIES CANTONNAISES.

FRENCH LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN HONGKONG, CANTON AND KOUANG-SI.

S.S. "PAUL BEAU," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.

S.S. "CHARLES HARDOUIN," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.

The speediest, most luxuriously appointed and punctual steamers on the line.

Departure from Hongkong at 10 P.M. (Saturday) excepted.

Departure from Canton at 5.15 P.M. (Sundays excepted).

These superb steamers carrying the French Mail are fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and were specially built for this trade. Excellent cuisine.

The Company's Own Wharf near Wing Lok Street and its berth in Canton opposite Shameen.

For further particulars, please apply to the COMPANY'S OFFICE at Shameen, Canton, or to their Agents

BARRETTO & CO., Hongkong.

Hongkong, 9th October, 1908.

Intimations.

SAINT-RAPHAEL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE.
Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates.

DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:

(1) THE WARRANTY STAMP OF THE UNION DES FARMACIENS.

(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS is a MELISSA and MINT cordial

which surpasses all others by its purity and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.

COMPAGNIE du VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, Valence (Drôme-France).

CALABRECK MACGREGOR & Co., Hongkong.

Dentistry.

TSIN TING.

LATEST METHODS OF DENTISTRY.

STUDIO AT NO. 14, D'AGUIAN STREET.

REASONABLE FEES.

Consultation Free.
Hongkong, 20th June, 1904.

Dr. M. E. CHAUN.

THE LATEST METHOD

of the

AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY

14, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.

Hongkong, 20th April 1904.

AN APPEAL.

THE SUPERIORESS of the ITALIAN CONVENT, DAINI ROAD, begs most respectfully to APPEAL to the Residents of Hongkong and the Coast Ports, for their kind patronage and support, and desires to state that she will be pleased to receive orders for all kinds of NEEDLE WORK.

Gentlemen's Shirts made to order, and Cuffs and Collars renewed on old ones.

Ladies and Children's Under-clothing, Children's Dresses, and all kinds of Embroidery Materials can be supplied, if required.

The Superiorress will also be most grateful for any PAPERS, or old ENVELOPES to be made into Books for the Children of the Poor Schools who are taught by the Sisters.

Hongkong, 22nd April 1904.

COTTON YARN.

DECREASED OUTPUT IN JAPAN.

The silver market, which had been improving, declined again by 5-10 on Saturday, and negotiations for a large export transaction which had been in progress were suspended. It is feared in some quarters that silver may go down below 2-2. American raw cotton was advised at 40 sen lower on Saturday. This, combined with the lower price of silver, discouraged buyers, and quotations on the Osaka Yarn Exchange opened low. But rates being considered excessively low, a slight improvement was seen later, and the closing prices as compared with those of the preceding day were as follows:—

	Dec. 12.	Dec. 11.
December delivery	Y101.55	Y101.70
January	102.90	103.50
February	103.25	103.85

The suspension of night work, or of the partial operation of spindles, as agreed among spinning mills this year, has resulted in a marked decrease in the output of yarn. According to the trade, the total output of yarn from January to the end of last month amounted to 801,587 bales. Taking the production for this month at 75,000, the total for the year will not exceed 877,000 bales, a decrease of 107,000 bales on the figures for last year, and is even less in comparison with the figures for 1906, which amounted to 945,000 bales, and for 1905, when the output was 905,000 bales. The export of yarn this year has been very unsatisfactory. Total shipments up to the end of last month amounted to 151,446 bales. Taking the shipment this month at 10,000 bales, the total for the year will not exceed 161,000 bales, showing a decrease of 65,000 bales from that of last year, and of about 106,000 bales as compared with 1905, while the value shows a decrease of about Y7,000,000 and Y10,000,000 respectively. Regarding the export of cotton fabrics, the Osaka Journal notes that the total value of the fabrics shipped this year up to the end of October was Y12,000,000. With the exception of cotton crepe, all other descriptions showed a heavy decrease. The united efforts of the spinning companies to maintain the market for yarn by reducing the output has checked the export and forced up the price of cotton fabrics at home. In this way the companies lost more by the decrease of export of yarn and fabrics than they gained in the enhanced market price of yarn through keeping down the output.

THE KASAOKA SPINNING COMPANY.

The Kasaoka Spinning Company, which has transferred its business, machinery, and plant to the Fukushima Spinning Company of Osaka, has dissolved. It is expected that the company will be able to distribute about Y160,000 in dividend to shareholders at the rate of about Y20 per Y50 share. The capital of the company was Y400,000 all paid up.

THE SETSU SPINNING COMPANY.

The Osaka Shippo observes that the Setzu Spinning Company, which is exclusively engaged in spinning coarse yarn for export, not concerning itself with weaving, has no means of offsetting the falling-off in profit resulting from the inactivity of the export of yarn. The company has locked up about Y4,300,000 on the construction of the Akashi mill. In consequence, the net profit for the present period of the company has fallen off, being not more than Y25,000, which renders it very difficult for the company to distribute a dividend satisfactory to shareholders, the majority of whom rely on a dividend at the rate of 20 per cent, which was the amount distributed for the last period. However, the company being equipped with an ample reserve for the equalisation of dividend, the board of directors has decided to add to the profit Y63,000, representing the surplus brought over, and Y150,000 drawn from the reserve for equalisation of dividend, which has accumulated to Y620,000, making a total of about Y438,000. Of this sum, Y100,000 is to be placed to the reserve and Y173,500 to be distributed among shareholders as dividend (at the rate of about 20 per cent per annum), the balance of about Y41,500 being carried forward. The new Akashi mill of the company is expected to be completed by March or April next, and the machinery is now being installed. It seems a very short-sighted policy, even with a dividend equalisation fund in existence, to make so large a distribution as usual, when such an unsatisfactory season has been experienced.

COTTON YARN EXPORT ENCOURAGEMENT.

A general meeting of the Cotton Spinners' Association held on the 12th instant has adopted a measure to encourage the export of yarn, which is to come into operation on the 1st next month, presumably to take the place of the issue of prize tickets. The plan is as follows:—Taking the total export of yarn at 12,000 bales per month, and dividing this quantity among the spinning companies in proportion to the amount shipped by each company between July 1st and October 31st last, the company which ships more than the quantity allotted may operate spindles lying idle to a sufficient extent to continue producing such excess, provided that the yarn so produced be shipped within a month. A company which ships more than the quantity prescribed without putting into operation spindles lying idle, will receive an encouragement bounty of Y3 to Y5 on each bale so shipped. The money required for bounty will be obtained by imposing a payment on coarse yarn 20% and under produced. Each company will be at liberty to produce 25% and finer by operating its spindles lying idle. The real result of this scheme will be to raise the price of yarn to the home market, and thus impose an additional burden on the consumer, or else to sacrifice profits in order to encourage the export trade. Either way the measure is really against the welfare of the economy.

WEATHER FORECAST AND STORM WARNINGS ISSUED FROM THE HONGKONG OBSERVATORY.

METEOROLOGICAL SIGNALS.

Meteorological signals are hoisted on the mast in front of the Water Police Station at Tsim Sha Tsui for the information of masters of vessels leaving the port. They do not necessarily imply that bad weather is expected but—

- Signal No.
1. A CONE point upwards indicates a Typhoon to the North of the Colony.
 2. A CONE point upwards and 11. U.M. indicates a Typhoon to the North-East of the Colony.
 3. A DEUM indicates a Typhoon to the East of the Colony.
 4. A CONE point downwards and DEUM below indicates a Typhoon to the South-East of the Colony.
 5. A CONE point downwards indicates a Typhoon to the South of the Colony.
 6. A CONE point downwards and BALL below indicates a Typhoon to the South-West of the Colony.
 7. A BALL indicates a Typhoon to the West of the Colony.
 8. A CONE point upwards and BALL below indicates a Typhoon to the North-West of the Colony.

Red Signals indicate that the centre is believed to be more than 300 miles away from the Colony.

Black Signal. Indicate that the centre is believed to be less than 300 miles away from the Colony.

The above signals will, as heretofore, be hoisted only when typhoons exist in such positions or are moving in such directions that information regarding them is considered to be of importance to the Colony or to shipping leaving the harbor.

These signals are repeated at the Harbour Office, H.M.S. Tamar, Green Island Signal Mast, and the Flagstaff on the premises of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company at Kowloon.

URGENT SIGNAL.

In addition to the above, when it is expected that the wind may increase to full typhoon force at any moment, the following Urgent Signal will be made at the Water Police Station, and repeated at the Harbour Office:—

THREE EXPLOSIVE BOMBS, AT INTERVALS OF TEN SECONDS.

A Black Cross will be hoisted at the same time, superior to the other shapes.

NIGHT SIGNALS.

The following Night Signals will be exhibited from the Flagstaff on the roof of the Water Police Station at Kowloon, the Harbour Office Flagstaff, and H.M.S. Tamar:

I. Three Lights Vertical, Green Green Green, indicates that a typhoon is believed to be situated more than 300 miles from the Colony.

II. Three Lights Vertical, Green Red Green, indicates that a typhoon is believed to be situated less than 300 miles from the Colony.

III. Three Lights Vertical, Red Green Red, indicates that the wind may be expected to increase to full typhoon force at any moment.

No. III. Signal will be accompanied by the Explosive Bombs, as above, in the event of the information conveyed by this signal being first published by night.

These Night Signals will be substituted the Day Signals at sunset, and will, when necessary, be altered during the night.

SUPPLEMENTARY WARNINGS.

For the benefit of Native Craft and passing Ocean Vessels, a Cone will be exhibited at each of the following stations during the time that any of the above Day Signals are hoisted in the Harbour:

Gap Rock	Abandon
Waglan	San Ki Wan
Stanley	Sai Kung
Cape Collinson	Sha Tin Kai
Tai Po	

This will indicate that there is a depression somewhere in the China Sea and that a Storm Warning is hoisted in the Harbour.

Further details can be given to Ocean Vessels on demand by signal from the Light House.

J. C. F. Fong
J. C. F. Fong
J. C. F. Fong

Intimation.

Powell's
GRAND
CHRISTMAS
BAZAAROPEN UNTIL
6 P.M. Daily.

TOYS

Every conceivable
kind of Toy,
From 10 Cents to 35 Dollars.

DOLLS

A gorgeous array of
Fairies, dressed,
partly dressed and
undressed,
From 25 Cents to 30 Dollars each.

ANIMALS

of all kinds,
Including:
Polar Bears, Grizzly Bears, Teddy
Bears, Hares, Rabbits, Terriers,
Bulldogs, Spaniels, Monkeys, Cats,
Donkeys, Horses, Elephants,
etc., etc., etc.

GAMES

All the newest
Parlour Games,
Comprising:
Cups and Balls, Garden Throwing,
Peg Quoits, Captive Skittles,
Ballooning, Sea Fights, New Hopla,
Pop in Taw, Atlas Race Games,
Leap Frog, Bowls, Planchette,
Giggle Goggle Ring Pitch,
etc., etc., etc.XMAS TREE
Decorations
and Ornaments
GALORE.Rocking Horses,
Tricycles,
Hobby Horses,
&c., &c., &c.

Fancy Goods.

POWELL'S
ALEXANDRA
BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 23rd December, 1908.

Intimations.

FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION
OF HONGKONG.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

NOTICE is hereby given that all FIRE
INSURANCE OFFICES will be
CLOSED for the Transaction of PUBLIC
BUSINESS on FRIDAY and SATURDAY,
the 25th and 26th December, respectively.
By Order,
A. R. LOWE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 22nd December, 1908. [1099]

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

IN accordance with Ordinance No. 6 of
1875 the EXCHANGE BANKS will be
CLOSED for the Transaction of PUBLIC
BUSINESS on FRIDAY and SATURDAY,
the 25th and 26th inst.

Hongkong, 21st December, 1908. [1096]

INTERNATIONAL SLEEPING CAR

and

EXPRESS TRAINS Co.

(THE

GREAT TRANS-SIBERIAN ROUTE
TO EUROPE.)HAVING been appointed AGENTS for
the above Company, we shall be
pleased to give any information as to rates of
passage, &c., in connection with above.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.

Agents.

Hongkong, 21st Dec 1908. [1097]

DON'T BUY

ELSEWHERE BEFORE YOU CALL AT

FRENCH STORE

(Opposite ASTOR HOUSE).

NOW SHOWING

A Large and Fancy Assortment of

The Best FRENCH TOYS, DOLLS,

TOM SMITH'S CRACKERS;

CADBURY'S CHOCOLATE,

PERNOT BISCUITS,

&c., &c., &c.

Hongkong, 21st November, 1908. [1095]

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

FROM and after 1st January, 1909, the
rates of Subscription to the *Hongkong
Telegraph* (daily and weekly issues) will be as
follows:—

DAILY—\$36 per annum.

WEEKLY—\$13 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per month, pro-
portional. Subscriptions for any period less
than one month will be charged as for a full
month.The daily issue is delivered free when the
address is accessible to messenger. Peak
subscribers can have their copies delivered
at their residences without any extra charge.
On copies sent by post an additional \$1.50
per quarter is charged for postage.The postage on the weekly issue to any part
of the world is 30 cents per quarter.
Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly,
twenty-five cents (for cash only).(PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.)
There will be no rebate to Missionary
Subscribers at heretofore.

By Order,

THE MANAGER,

Hongkong Telegraph Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 22nd December, 1908. [1101]

D. NOMA,

PROFESSIONAL TATTOOER

AND

THE EXPERT REMOVER OF TATTOO

MARKS.

No. 60 QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

PATRONISED by Prince of Wales, then
H. R. H. The Duke of York, and
H. R. H. The Emperor of Russia, and having
4,500 testimonials from all sources.
My 34 years' experience in tattooing is a
guarantee of good work and prompt execution.
My colours are absolutely fast and perfectly
blended, and produce a charming effect not
attained by any other, as their composition is
only known to me. In tattooing unlike some
species of engravings, care must be taken to
have the work done in a perfect, high toned
manner. In order to take special precaution
against possible dangers, I use fresh materials
daily.The copying of Portraits with distinct
infiniteness a speciality.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1908. [1094]

LEE YEE

HAIR DRESSING SALOON.

HAS ALWAYS ON HAND

CIGARS, CIGARETTES

AND

TOILET REQUISITES

FOR SALE.

15, D'ARQUILL STREET,

HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1908. [1093]

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions
to sell by
PUBLIC AUCTION,
FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,
TO-MORROW,
the 24th December, 1908, at 11 A.M., at their
Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road,
corner of Ice House Street,
A QUANTITY OF
ENGLISH JEWELRY AND BEST SHEP-
FIELD SILVER PLATE,
Comprising—
WATCHES, CHAINS, BRACELETS,
PINS, BROOCHES, DIAMOND RINGS;
ALSO
A quantity of LOOSE DIAMONDS;
AND
RARE OLD TESTAMENT VIOLIN, RE-
MINGTON TYPEWRITER, THEODO-
LITE in Case "Sextant".
TERMS—As usual.HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 23rd December, 1908. [1100]

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS

of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to
be held on MONDAY, the 28th day of Decem-
ber, 1908, at 3 P.M., at the Offices of the Public
Works Department, by Order of His Excellency
the Governor of One Lot of CROWN LAND,
situated at Fo Tan, Kowloon, in the Colony of Hong-
kong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of
renewal at a CROWN RENT to be fixed by
the Surveyor of His Majesty the KING, for one
further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of the Registry No.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements.	Contents in Square feet.	Annual Rent.	Upset Price.
180/1	180/1	180/1	180/1	180/1	180/1
180/2	180/2	180/2	180/2	180/2	180/2
180/3	180/3	180/3	180/3	180/3	180/3
180/4	180/4	180/4	180/4	180/4	180/4
180/5	180/5	180/5	180/5	180/5	180/5
180/6	180/6	180/6	180/6	180/6	180/6
180/7	180/7	180/7	180/7	180/7	180/7
180/8	180/8	180/8	180/8	180/8	180/8
180/9	180/9	180/9	180/9	180/9	180/9
180/10	180/10	180/10	180/10	180/10	180/10

Hongkong, 21st December, 1907. [1097]

Intimations.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY

LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs. net \$5.50 per Cask

ex Factory.

In Bags of 50 lbs. net \$3.45 per Bag

ex Factory.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.

General Managers.

Hongkong, 23rd August, 1908. [1100]

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.

LI KWONG LOONG & CO.,

司公隆廣李

CABINET-MAKERS AND ART DECORATORS,

from Shanghai, has re-opened their

FURNITURE STORE

at

No. 39, DES VAUX ROAD CENTRAL.

The only Shop in Hongkong with this name.

WHERE HIGH-CLASS FURNITURE

of every description can be made to
order in any design required.Have been patronised by the Hongkong
Club, Hongkong Hotel, Telegraph Co.,
Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., and other
leading Establishments in the Colony, to
whom reference can be made as to the
Superior Workmanship and Materials of the
Furniture, &c., supplied.Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., write as
follows:—
"We have pleasure in stating that Mr. LI
KWONG LOONG furnished the Advance
to our Dispensary and gave us every satis-
faction."

(Sd) A. S. WATSON & Co.

ORDERS punctually attended to, and
CHARGES most moderate.

AN INSPECTION INVITED.

Hongkong, 6th August, 1908. [1098]

THERAPION MAY NOW ALSO BE OBTAINED

IN DRAGEE (TASTELESS) FORM.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

TRADE MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, used in
the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rodan, J. Ber-
toli, and others, combines all the desiderata to be
found in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses every
other remedy.THERAPION No. 1 is a re-
markably short time, often a few days only, removes all dis-
charges, effectually suppurating the diseased area, and the
use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of
stricture and other serious diseases. Indispensable to the
treatment of gonorrhoea, urethritis, cystitis, prostatitis, and
all diseases of the urinary tract, and to the destruction of
superfluous tissue and ruin of health. This preparation
will be found absolutely efficacious in restoring strength and
vigour to those suffering from venereal diseases.THERAPION No. 2 is a re-
markably short time, often a few days only, removes all dis-
charges, effectually suppurating the diseased area, and the
use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of
stricture and other serious diseases. Indispensable to the
treatment of gonorrhoea, urethritis, cystitis, prostatitis, and
all diseases of the urinary tract, and to the destruction of
superfluous tissue and ruin of health. This preparation
will be found absolutely efficacious in restoring strength and
vigour to those suffering from venereal diseases.THERAPION No. 3 is a re-
markably short time, often a few days only, removes all dis-
charges, effectually suppurating the diseased area, and the
use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of
stricture and other serious diseases. Indispensable to the
treatment of gonorrhoea, urethritis, cystitis, prostatitis, and
all diseases of the urinary tract, and to the destruction of
superfluous tissue and ruin of health. This preparation
will be found absolutely efficacious in restoring strength and
vigour to those suffering from venereal diseases.THERAPION No. 4 is a re-
markably short time, often a few days only, removes all dis-
charges, effectually suppurating the diseased area, and the
use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of
stricture and other serious diseases. Indispensable to the
treatment of gonorrhoea, urethritis, cystitis, prostatitis, and
all diseases of the urinary tract, and to the destruction of
superfluous tissue and ruin of health. This preparation
will be found absolutely efficacious in restoring strength and
vigour to those suffering from venereal diseases.THERAPION No. 5 is a re-
markably short time, often a few days only, removes all dis-
charges, effectually suppurating the diseased area, and the
use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of
stricture and other serious diseases. Indispensable to the
treatment of gonorrhoea, urethritis, cystitis, prostatitis, and
all diseases of the urinary tract, and to the destruction of
superfluous tissue and ruin of health. This preparation
will be found absolutely efficacious in restoring strength and
vigour to those suffering from venereal diseases.THERAPION No. 6 is a re-
markably short time, often a few days only, removes all dis-
charges, effectually suppurating the diseased area, and the
use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of
stricture and other serious diseases. Indispensable to the
treatment of gonorrhoea, urethritis, cystitis, prostatitis, and
all diseases of the urinary tract, and to the destruction of
superfluous tissue and ruin of health. This preparation
will be found absolutely efficacious in restoring strength and
vigour to those suffering from venereal diseases.

Sold by all Chemists. [1099]

CANTON DAY BY DAY.

RAILWAY STATION PILLAGED.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 22nd December.
Two days ago, at 9 o'clock in the evening,
the railway station of the Canton-Hankow
Railway at Yuen Tam in the district of Ching
Yuen was attacked and ransacked by a gang
of about twenty robbers. The robbers made
away with a sum of about \$120 being the
amount of fares collected on that day from
passengers, together with the clothes of the
workmen in the station.A CHINESE FESTIVAL.
To-day being the Chinese winter solstice
festival, the Chinese observed it as a general
public holiday; there will therefore be no issue
of the vernacular papers here.ANARCHISTS' DESSERT.
The two men, Chin Chim Wing and Tsang
Chun Fan, who were accomplices of the two
who were beheaded the other day, will be sent
to their respective districts to be imprisoned.
No definite punishment has been meted out
to them for want of sufficient evidence.PROTECTION AGAINST PIRATES.
During the winter season the pirates are
more active than at other times in the prefe-
cture of Waichow, so the Commander-in-Chief
Chun Ping Chik has obtained permission from
the Viceroy to build a dozen more guard-boats
to be added to his force there in order to give
adequate protection to the vessels trading in
that locality.H.E. MAJOR-GENERAL BROADWOOD.
General Broadwood arrived here yesterday
morning and he will probably stay here for a
few days more. This morning the distinguished
visitor took a trip on the sections of the
Canton-Hankow Railway already opened and
he will to-morrow visit the different prominent
colleges in the city. H.E. Viceroy Chang Jen-
chen will personally proceed to the Shamene
to return an official call on General Broadwood
on the 24th inst., at 10 a.m., at the British
Consulate.THE CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.
Admiral Li Chun will to-morrow make an
inspection of the Kowloon Camp to ascertain
which of the prisoners detained there should
receive the capital punishment and which of
them should be set free next year on the oc-
casion of the accession to the Throne of the
new Emperor Hsuan Tung, and to report
accordingly to the Viceroy for his information
and decision in the matter.OFFICIAL CHANGES.
A rumour is current in mandarin circles
here to the effect that the present Commander-
in-Chief Chun Ping Chik will shortly be trans-
ferred to the Capital for service and that Com-
mander Shieh will be appointed to Canton to
replace him.PROPOSED PROHIBITION OF GAMBLING.
It is reported from Peking that, while con-
fering with a certain high official, a Cantonese
the Regent suggested the abolition of the gam-
bling practice in the province of Kwangtung,
the vice existing in this province only at
present.A PRISONER'S ESCAPE.
A reward of \$30 has been offered for the re-
capture of the run-away prisoner, Wong / h
Kun who escaped from the Nambai goal the
other day. The goal warden has now been
placed in the former's stead by the Nambai
magistrate for neglect of duty pending the re-
covery of the prisoner.FIRE.
At 2 o'clock to-day a fire broke out in
Choi Lan street near 'ha Kee' and destroyed
one house. The adjacent houses have also
sustained some damage.

THE SUGAR TAXATION.

INCREASED TAX LEADS TO REDUCED
RECEIPTS IN JAPAN.The Onata Manichi points out that the pre-
diction that the increase in the tax on sugar
early this year would more likely reduce than
increase the revenue from this source has
unfortunately been realised. The advance in
the price of sugar consequent on the increased
tax has resulted in a decrease in consumption,
and it is now reported that the Government,
failing to obtain the estimated amount of
revenue from the sugar-tax, has been exer-
cising a more stringent examination than ever of
imported sugar, with a view to offsetting the
deficit in the revenue caused by the falling-off
in the consumption of the article. The rate of
excise is particularly heavy on the third and
fourth qualities of refined sugar as defined in
the Sugar-tax Law. Of the third quality
the rate is 75.50 and on the fourth quality Yio.
Taking the present market value of unrefined
sugar at Y6.50 per 100 lbs., the rate of the tax
on the third quality is 116 per cent., and that
on the fourth quality about 160 per cent. Of
all commodities, with the exception of mono-
poly goods, sugar is the only article on which a
tax is imposed higher than the original value.
Sugar is an article indispensable to human
life, but the advance in price is fast reducing
the demand, which is being met by the produc-
tion of inferior qualities. As a result the sugar
business is experiencing great difficulties. If
the demand for sugar is materially reduced,
the revenue from this source will show a
heavy deficit, even though the excise be
increased. The Government will have to devise
means to balance the deficit in the revenue
and the authorities are no doubt within their
rights in exercising stricter examination of im-
ported sugar. It is, however, by no means easy
for ordinary Customs officials to distinguish the
various qualities of sugar according to the Dutch
standard of colour. Even those who have been
engaged in the sugar industry find it extremely
difficult to distinguish between Nos. 7 and 8 or
Nos. 9 and 10. It is an altogether impossible
if the authorities prosecute them for mak-
ing a false declaration, when a quality
which has been imported and passed by
the authorities as first quality is after-
wards, as the result of stricter examination, de-
clared by them to be a superior brand. Such
a procedure is calculated to kill business; thisyear the import of refined sugar shows a heavy
decrease, but, owing to large supplies coming
forward to avoid the new duties, the import of
crude sugar has in no way decreased, though
a heavy falling-off will undoubtedly be seen in
this direction before long. As the result of the
development of the sugar industry in Formosa,
sugar syrup produced in Formosa next year
will reach about 80,000,000 lbs. Assum-
ing 20,000,000 lbs. to be consumed in Formosa,
the remaining 60,000,000 lbs. will be im-
ported into Japan. Besides, the greater por-
tion of brown sugar which is produced in
Formosa, to the amount of about 70,000,000
lbs., will also be brought in. The development
of sugar production in Formosa will seriously
affect the importation of Java sugar, a decrease
in which will provide the Government with
serious cause for perturbation. As is known,
foreign sugar is subject to the payment of
excise in addition to the import duty. A re-
duction in this direction, coupled with an in-
crease in Formosan sugar, which is admitted
free of duty and dealt with leniently as regards
excise, will seriously affect the Government re-
venue from sugar.
The price of sugar is in no other country
in the world higher than in Japan. It is,
moreover, disproportionately high having
regard to the conditions of life prevailing
among the Japanese at present, and it is
only natural that the consumption of
sugar, so far from increasing, must be checked
if it does not entirely dwindle away. The con-
sumption of *ame* (malt) is extending enormous-
ly, as people are fast forsaking sugar for the
cheaper commodity. In the present circum-
stances a further increase in the demand for
sugar in this country is quite out of the ques-
tion. It is unfortunate that the Government is
placed in difficulties by the decrease shown in
the revenue from sugar, but its distress might
have been avoided had it refrained from adopt-
ing a measure which could lead to no other
result.—*Japan Chronicle*.

THE OPIUM QUESTION.

INTERVIEW WITH COUNT OKUMA.

On Saturday, the 5th inst., the Rev. E. W.
Thwing, of the International Reform Bureau,
who is now on his way to attend the Inter-
national Opium Conference at Shanghai, had an
interview in Tokyo with Count Okuma. Count
Okuma said:—"It is a pleasure to meet you and to know
your great interest in many reforms. You
speak of Japan being a leading nation in
reform, and of our good laws against opium. I
would say that we remember that America has
been our great aid in many of these lines of
progress. When our first laws in regard to
opium were being considered we received much
good advice from your statesmen. The prin-
ciples and high ideals of America have been
of much aid to our people. We owe much to
your nation and now rejoice in the good under-
standing and cordial relations between the
peoples of Japan and the United States. The
recently published agreement between our
countries is the source of much satisfaction."THE MARCH OF WORLD CIVILISATION.
"The progress of civilisation, enlightenment,
and good ideas, seems to continue around the
world. Much of the early civilisation started
from Asia, to enrich Greece and Rome. Europe
in turn received from these sources the basis
of modern learning, which has continued to
increase in America. We have gladly received
in our turn from the results of your progress
and will gladly pass along what we have re-
ceived to help again the progress and pro-
sperity of Asia. The world nations are be-
coming nearer to one another now in the
march of modern invention, until there will be
no East or West and no great race differences.
As we know each other better we find there is
not so great a difference after all, and we as
kindred men are coming to realise the true
brotherhood of all people."

OPIUM IN FORMOSA.

"You ask of the opium conditions in For-
mosa. We have our difficult problems there,
but we are seeking to solve them. We hope
in time to thoroughly get rid of the evil of the
opium habit. It is being reduced each year,
and after ten years much has been accom-
plished. The work cannot be done as rapidly
as we would wish; we have an alien people to
govern, but with the Government monopoly
the use of opium is every year decreasing, and
smokers are licensed and no new smokers are
permitted. It may take fifteen years more to
entirely overcome the evil habit." [From the
particulars given in an article appearing in our
issue of the 28th ultimo, it will be seen that
the Count is quite in error in this statement.]

OPIUM CAMPAIGN IN CHINA.

"I believe China can accomplish the prohi-
bition of opium. Her Government is sincere
in the fight against the drug. She must stop
the revenue from the opium and secure it from
other sources. Much of that revenue is lost
before it gets to the Government. China must
prohibit the importation of opium; and the
planting except for medicine under Govern-
ment monopoly. It is a great task before her,
but China will succeed. All nations should aid
her. The large growing of opium in Szechuen
and other provinces has caused much loss to
the opium trade from India. That trade is
being reduced, but now is an excellent time for
England to entirely stop opium production in
India and the trade to China. England can do
it and thus get a good name. Many of the
people of Great Britain feel the shame of that
war when opium was forced on China. Now
is the time to aid China by stopping all opium
from India to China.""I think the Opium Conference may result
in much good. Care must be taken not to
interfere with China's own internal affairs.
The work must be done in a careful way. China
has her own internal problems to work out,
but other nations can help in the suppression
of the opium traffic.""I remember meeting Dr. Crafts, of the
International Reform Bureau, last year. I read
his good letters to me on reform subjects, and
shall be very glad to have him publish them.
It will be a pleasure to receive other letters
from you on these subjects, and I wish you
every success in your work of reform for the
betterment of mankind."—*Japan Chronicle*.

Consignees.

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having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby
informed that their Goods, with the exception
of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being
landed and stored at their risk into the
hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of
the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and God-
own Company, Limited, Kowloon, whence
delivery may be obtained.No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns, and all Goods remain-
ing undelivered after the 24th of December, will
be subject to rent.All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to
be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined on the 24th of December, at 9.30 A.M.All claims must reach us before the 28th of
December, 1908, or they will not be recognised.
No Fire Insurance will be effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the
undersigned.

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Hongkong, 10th December, 1908. [13]

NOTICE.

All communications intended for publication in "The HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be addressed to The Editor, 1, Lee House Road, and should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and Address.

Ordinary business communications should be addressed to The Manager. The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for any rejected M.B., nor to return any Contribution.

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BIRTHS.

On December 2, 1908, at Amoy, to Dr. and Mrs. C. E. Blair, London Mission, Tingchow, a son.

On December 17, 1908, at Shanghai, the wife of J. S. ABRAHAM, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

On December 17, 1908, at Shanghai, by the Rev. A. J. Walker, M.A., JOHN WILLIAM BURTWELL, of London, to ANNIE CORRETT, of London.

DEATH.

On December 16, 1908, at Shanghai, EGAS AUGUSTO, aged one year and four months, beloved son of Mr. and Mrs. L. F. Lobos.

AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

The Superintendents and Sisters of the Italian Convent desire to express their GRATEFUL THANKS to their NUMEROUS FRIENDS for their expressions of sympathy with the Convent in the irreparable loss it recently sustained by the death of Sister MARIA ALLANSON. [116]

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1908.

CHINESE REFORMERS AT WORK.

Dr. Sun Yat Sen, the well known reformer who is the *belles* of the Chinese Government, is once again actively pursuing his propaganda work, and recently he made his appearance in Bangkok, much to the consternation of the Siam authorities. Less complacent than the Government of the Straits Settlements, the Siam officials took counsel as to the best means of ridding themselves of this firebrand, and within a short time of his landing in Bangkok Dr. Sun Yat Sen was requested to leave Siam at the earliest possible moment. The arch-agitator, on whose head the Chinese Government has set a price, took the warning in good part and returned to Singapore by the next steamer leaving Bangkok.

The fact, however, that Dr. Sun Yat Sen finds it profitable to visit Siam in order, it is to be presumed, to awaken the combative instincts of his fellow-countrymen in Bangkok, will certainly be taken as indicative of a fresh impulse to cause trouble in the Middle Kingdom. Recent exchanges from the North give the impression that in certain parts of the country the spirit of unrest is at work, but so far the Chinese Government have managed to prevent any ebullition, and as the Powers are determined that the new reign shall not be disturbed by internecine troubles it is improbable that the reformers will be allowed to make headway against the rule of the constituted authorities. Fortunately, for the peace of China, the Cantonese are so busily concerned with their own affairs that they have little time to devote to seditious suggestions. What with imaginary slights, railway schemes which involve the hard-earned money of the people, and other questions of more or less importance but all of a purely local character, the Cantonese have their hands full, so that they have no time to spare for the consideration of abstract political questions. It may therefore happen that the petty squabbles and agitations which have been so sedulously encouraged by the Self-Government Society will prove to be blessings in disguise for the peace of the Empire, and instead of proving a menace will constitute a safety-valve for the exit of explosive feelings. In Shanghai, however, the native authorities regard the situation with much uneasiness because it is known that the anti-monarchists are doing their utmost to mislead the people and induce them to join the revolutionaries who are planning a *coup d'etat*. A strict watch is accordingly being kept on the movements of those who are suspected of harbouring designs against the Government and the services of the Municipal Police have been engaged in the work of locating the propagandists. The secret service men employed by H. E. Tuan Fang have been at work in Shanghai and as a result of their ferreting it has been discovered that a large gang of revolutionaries has made the Settlement its temporary headquarters. Last week, the detectives of the Municipal Police made an important arrest on information laid by an emissary from Nanking, the suspect in this instance being a man named Van Bing alias Tsang Kong, who is stated to be about 32 years of age. Described as a student, he had just returned from Japan; and had cut his queue, his hair being about six inches long. A search was made of the lodging-house at which Tsang lived and among the prisoner's possessions were a number of revolutionary and socialist writings, including translations into Chinese of works by Kropotkin, Godwin, Proudhon, Tucker, Tolstoy, and others. It was suspected that the other residents in the lodging-house were also emissaries of some anti-monarchical society, but they denied any knowledge of the prisoner. It has not been decided whether the alleged revolutionary will be tried in Shanghai or sent to Nanking, but the arrest is taken as evidence that the anti-monarchical movement is gathering force in the North and unsettling the minds of the rabble. After the parental decrees promulgated by the Prince Regent it would be most unfortunate if the upstart reformers of dynastic hatred should be given the smallest chance of spreading their doctrines, which are subversive of all that tends to the welfare of the country. Whatever may be the position in the North, and it is impossible to estimate what influence the revolutionaries wield over the people, the movement has not yet become sufficiently important to excite the fears of the Liang Kwang Government, although there can be no doubt that Canton is over-run by needy adventurers who are only too willing to engage in any enterprise which would bring gain to the mill. In this connection, an extraordinary story comes from Tokyo, regarding the machinations of the Chinese revolutionaries in the Far North. Indeed the confession of one of those arrested as an accomplice is nothing short of marvellous. On the 8th inst. five Japanese were charged at the Tokyo Criminal Court with uttering counterfeit Chinese paper money, which it was alleged was intended to form the nucleus of a fund to be formed for the purchase of arms and ammunition on behalf of Chinese revolutionists. The story goes that the sum aimed at was 50 million yen, so if there is any foundation for the action of the Japanese authorities the anti-monarchical movement in the North must be far more serious than anybody had suspected. That the Japanese Government place credence in the statement of one of the accused is evident from the fact that nearly a year has elapsed since the prisoners were arrested. The chief accused has the curious name of Ono Tsunekichi, and it appears that he was formerly a man of standing, having been elected to a seat on the Fukushima Prefectural Council in 1905. While he held that position he visited Taiwan to report on the commerce and industry of Manchuria for the benefit of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce. According to the *Japan Herald*, during his sojourn in Kifu he became acquainted with Wan Fengwu, a Chinese revolutionary, who convinced him with

the secret that in order to raise a revolutionary insurrection at least eighty million taels were wanted for the purchase of fire-arms, ammunition, etc., and then proposed to establish a commercial company with capital amounting to about fifty millions taels as a financial organ of the revolutionists. As a first step it was proposed to buy up one million koku of beans in Tieling and the neighbourhood, as this would realise a profit of about five million yen when sold in Yokohama. With the proceeds it was proposed to buy from Japan two hundred thousand rifles as a start and then repeat the operation until the preparations were all complete. This being agreed to between the parties, Wan Fengwu proceeded to Shanghai to raise the funds. Inasmuch as there was no prospect of raising more than four million taels, a conference was held, when Wan suggested the uttering of counterfeit Mukden paper money to the amount required. The accused consented, and undertook the work. Just then the Chinese Government was energetic in detecting the movements of the revolutionists and many police detectives were despatched to Kirin. The accused, therefore, removed to Mukden, while Wan was taking refuge near Liaoyang. In the meantime the accused was in constant communication with Wan through secret emissaries. In August last year the accused decided to commence manufacturing counterfeit Mukden paper money and for that purpose he wrote to Oshika Wakichi, one of the accused, in Tokyo, disclosing the scheme. Prior to starting the manufacture Oshika bought from an unknown party in Moji 20,000 pieces of counterfeit Mukden paper money for three thousand yen. This bogus money was packed and forwarded to the accused through the medium of Harada Tametochi, one of the accused, the same having been received by the accused on November 14th. A large portion of the money was spent in the purchase of beans, before he was arrested by the order of the Japanese Consul General at Mukden on December 14th last year, and brought before the Tokio Law Court to answer the charge. If it takes a year to work up the case against the accused how long will it take to try them? The story may be correct but it reads very much like a fairy tale.

SANITARY BOARD AFFAIRS.

The Secretary of the Sanitary Board, whose whereabouts aroused no little interest at a previous meeting of the members, must be a proud man to-day. While everybody knows that every Government official, especially the "higher-ups," work themselves to the bone in the service of the Colony, it must be quite clear that the Sanitary Board's Secretary gives of his very marrow to his onerous duties. The temporary removal of Mr. Woodcock from the Sanitary Board to the office of Deputy Registrar and Accountant of the Supreme Court has left a blank which it takes two men to fill, and even then we suppose there are carpers who will declare that the arrangement is an inadequate makeshift. If ever Mr. Gibson and Mr. Craig felt themselves growing too big for their boots this chopping and changing should enable them to realise their real standing. The only hope is that Mr. Woodcock may not, by his energy and enormous capacity for work, take upon himself the entire work of the Supreme Court. It would be advisable that the Secretary of the Sanitary Board should be watched against expending all his vital force in the service of another department, and that he should be led to understand that his transference to the Supreme Court is simply to be regarded as a prolongation of his holiday. But when we come to look into the matter more closely we find that although Mr. Gibson and Mr. Craig are mentioned by the Colonial Secretary as joint secretaries of the Board, the acting appointment has been in fact conferred on Mr. Gibson, and the name of Mr. Craig should not have been mentioned at all. At least it seems to be the conclusion to be drawn from the report of the discussion. The President, in explaining the position to Mr. Shelton Hooper, remarked: "The letter from the Colonial Secretary says that the existing arrangements shall continue, and if you refer to the letter which announced the present arrangement you will see that Mr. A. Gibson was appointed to act as secretary during the absence of Mr. Woodcock, and that Mr. Woodcock's half pay was to be divided between Mr. Gibson and Mr. Craig." On which Mr. Hooper observed: "That is as far as the pay is concerned, I have no objection to that. The first letter does not cast any duties on Mr. Craig pertaining to the secretaryship, but the second letter indicates it is to be a joint secretaryship. Of course, if you say that there will be only one secretary, it is satisfactory." The President: "The original letter appoints Doctor Gibson as Secretary to the Board, and the second letter says that the existing arrangements shall continue." Mr. Hooper: "Then it was unnecessary to allude to Mr. Craig?" The President: "Yes." That is to say, Mr. Gibson does the work and Mr. Craig takes half the pay for watching him do it. Is there any other explanation? Is that case what would happen if the divided

secretaryship—divided in so far as the salary is concerned—committed a breach of the law? Would Mr. Gibson go to prison for his misdeeds while Mr. Craig drew the entire salary attached to the job, or would Mr. Craig be the victim, being in the position of the fighting editor on a Pacific Coast newspaper? Having made darkness still more obscure on the subject of the secretaryship, the President proceeded to submit correspondence relative to the cleansing of Kowloon. Knowing nothing about the merits of the question we are not in a position to say whether the suggestion to hold the discussion in camera was justified or not, but surely there could be little to conceal in regard to a complaint against the conservancy contractor. It is usually considered a matter of public importance and ratepayers have a distinct right to know wherein the contractor is alleged to have fallen short of his obligations. Of course, the Registrar-General recollected that on the last occasion the Board considered such a matter confidentially, but does he think that should form a precedent? There are a good many people who would prefer that all Government business should be considered confidentially, and there are some who object to the press airing public grievances at any time, but fortunately they are not supreme arbiters of our actions yet. If Kowloon's interests are affected by the conservancy contract we are not of general interest to the community we shall probably be told next that Government servants are beyond the pale of the law. However, despite the unaccountably weak remonstrance of Mr. Shelton Hooper, the suggestion that the representatives of the press should retire was adopted and the members proceeded to enjoy themselves in private.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

A LABUAN stamp, first issue, etc., cerise, unused, fetched £1 at a sale a few days ago.

PAYMASTER A Taylor has been posted for duty with the cruiser *Kent*. He joins the *Kent* from the scout *Shirishier* of the Channel fleet.

A PAPER on "Railway Development in China," by Arthur John Barry, M.Inst.C.E., will be read before the Society of Arts after Christmas.

COLONEL W. G. Bedford, C.M.G., M.B., Army Medical Service, on promotion to rank, has been appointed administrative medical officer at Hongkong.

THE Right Hon. Sir Cecil Clement Smith, P.C., O.C.M.G., one of the British delegates to the International Opium Commission, was to have sailed for Shanghai on 26th ult.

It is reported that under instructions of the Grand Council the Ministry of Finance will appoint a first-class secretary of that department to the post of Financial Commissioner in Tibet to assist the Imperial Resident at Lhasa.

We have to acknowledge receipt of useful deskblotters from Mr. S. G. Newall, the local manager, and Messrs. Arnold, Karberg & Co., agents, South British Insurance Co.; also a wall calendar from the Commercial Union Assurance Co., Ltd.

It has been decided by the Prince Regent and his Advisers that there shall be no change made in the place for granting audience to Foreign Officials and the Wenhsa Thronehall shall continue to be the Audience Hall as during the reign of the late Emperor.

JAPAN is continuing to import cats. Recently some thousands were sent from America. Last month 5,000 cats were embarked at Hamburg for Yokohama. It is said 15,000 are on order to be exported from Germany to Japan to keep down the too numerous rats in the country.

MR. Edmund Hamilton Sharp, 79, of Parliament-hill, Hampstead, formerly of Hongkong and Kyoto, Japan (230 to his old servant, Ann Jones, and subject to numerous legacies and bequests, his estate to the Boys' and Girls' Refugees, Strangers, Manchester), left £1,406.

THE Ministry of Finance has instructed all Government Banks to stop issuing dollar notes and silver dollars as it is the intention of that Ministry to issue one-tael notes and silver coins of the same denomination beginning with the first month of next Chinese year (January-February, 1909).

It is understood that Sir William Collins was approached with a view to his being one of the representatives of Great Britain at the International Commission on the opium question at Shanghai. Sir William found his engagements in this country prevented his accepting the proposal.—*L. & C. Express.*

RETURN of visitors to the City Hall Library and Museum for the week ending the 20th December, 1908:—

	Library.	Museum.
Non-Chinese.....	311	164
Chinese.....	158	1,976
Total.....	469	2,090

A HOME paper says:—Mr. R. Laidlaw, M. P. for East Renfrewshire, who is one of the British delegates to the International Commission on Opium at Shanghai on New Year's Day, is leaving England on Dec. 5, and hopes to reach his destination in the course of sixteen days. The hon. member, who will be accompanied by his daughter, goes by the Trans-Siberian and South Manchurian Railways to Dairen, and by steamer to Shanghai.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

HALF-YEARLY DIVIDEND.

At the 68th ordinary general meeting of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company which was held on the 17th December, the directors, after providing for the usual dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on the preferred stock, were to recommend a dividend on the deferred stock of 6 per cent. for the six months, and a bonus of 3 per cent. making, with the interim dividend of 3 per cent. paid in June, a distribution on the deferred stock of 13 per cent. for the year, on a total distribution of 9 per cent. on the paid-up capital.

SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST, LIMITED.

The report and accounts of the South China Morning Post, Limited, for presentation at the sixth ordinary meeting of shareholders to be held in the offices of Dr. Noble, Bank Buildings, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, on Wednesday, December 30th, states:—

10th December, 1907.
Gentlemen,—The Directors beg to submit their report for the year ending August 31st, 1908.

The debit balance of the profit and loss account as per the last balance sheet was.....\$90,337.44
The profit for the year ending 31st August, 1908 is.....336,347.77

Leaving a reduced debit to be carried forward of.....\$56,622.67

The Directors, Dr. J. W. Noble, Messrs. G. C. Moxon, and J. S. Harston, retire according to clause 83 of the articles of association, but offer themselves for re-election.

J. W. NOBLE,
Chairman,
J. SCOTT HARSTON,
Director.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT,

for the year ended 31st August, 1908.	
Dr.	
To depreciation written off machinery, type, metals, stores, furniture and library (averaging 7 per cent. per annum).....	\$ 4,392.79
To directors' fees.....	2,000.00
To European employees' outward and homeward passage.....	1,950.26
To interest and exchange.....	1,441.47
	\$9,786.62
To balance being net profit for year.....	336,347.77
	\$43,421.39
Cr.	
By profit on trading account.....	\$ 43,415.39
By transfer fees.....	600
	\$43,421.39

BALANCE SHEET, 31st August, 1908.

Capital (authorised and subscribed)	
6,000 shares at \$5 each.....	150,000.00
Bad and doubtful debts reserve.....	1,713.20
Reserve for employees' homeward passages.....	633.33
Sundry creditors.....	8,500.00
Loans.....	8,500.00
Wages, paper, stores, subscriptions in advance, etc.....	11,428.06
Reserve to cover sundry losses.....	2,000.00
	\$174,274.59

Plant, machinery, type, &c.	
As per last account.....	160,956.23
Less sale of 160,000.....	
Less depreciation 3,864.11.....	4,224.11
	\$6,032.12
Additions.....	7,555.97
	\$64,488.09

Furniture, fittings, and fixtures, as per last account.....	
Less depreciation.....	3,000.00
	451.62
Reference library.....	3,071.48
As per last account.....	781.65
Less depreciation.....	77.06
	704.59
Additions.....	25.74
	729.33

Stocks of paper, ink, stores, etc.....	
Hongkong and Shanghai.....	18,125.26
Back account.....	2,856.37
Cash in hand.....	1,702.60
	4,758.04
Sundry debtors.....	17,865.73
Insurance premia unexpired.....	425.02
	109,403.38

Goodwill—Victoria lithographic works (paid for in shares) as per last account.....	
Formation expenses (as per last account).....	6,208.34
Profit and loss account (as per last account; 31st Aug. 1907).....	9,257.44
Less Profit for year ending 31st August, 1908.....	336,347.77
	\$174,274.59

Telegrams.

[Russia.]

Germany in the Far East.

London, 21st December.

It is stated in St. Petersburg that Germany has decided to cease sending troops to the Far East by sea and has arranged with Russia to utilise the Siberian railway.

British Trade Marks in Japan.

In reply to a complaint from the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce concerning the piracy of trademarks in Japan, Sir Edward Grey said that the situation was largely due to the failure of foreigners to take proper action to secure their rights, and he recommended traders to appoint a common agent in Tokio to watch their interests.

Later.

Prorogation of Parliament.

Parliament is prorogued. The King's speech says that relations with foreign powers continue friendly.

Several important agreements have been concluded tending to the consolidation of peace, and there is reason to hope that wise conciliatory counsels will prevail in the Balkans and that an amicable settlement will be reached with the content of the signatories of the Berlin Treaty.

Commissioners have been appointed to attend an international opium conference in Shanghai to suggest measures for the gradual suppression of opium, with a view of assisting China to eradicate the opium trade with the empire.

FIRE AT LAI-CHI-KOK.

SEVERAL MATCHES BURNT DOWN.

A fire which would have proved disastrous if it had not been for the timely arrival of the Fire Brigade broke out early this morning (at 5.45 a.m. to be exact) at Lai-chi-kok, near the tanks of the Standard Oil Co. at Stoncutter's Island. It may be remembered that only the other day a conflagration took place in some godowns at Blackhead's Point owing to the carelessness of some coolies, thus showing that Hongkong, like most other places, is not immune from the ravages of the fire-fiend. It appears that the origin of the fire was due to a spark from the chimney just behind the oil tanks at Stoncutter's Island. At first, it seemed as if the oil-works itself were on fire and the sight of the conflagration was a magnificent one as viewed across the water, huge tongues of flame shooting high up in the air for a considerable distance. The fire continued burning till 7.45 a.m., and there is no doubt that it would have done so for a much longer period had it not been for the prompt arrival of the Fire Brigade as soon as the alarm was raised. The Government firemen also rendered invaluable aid in extinguishing the fire. Several matches were completely burnt down, among which was a contractor's match and two belonging to Shewin Tomes & Co. At the time the fire broke out, a number of coolies were engaged in working concrete blocks and the greatest praise is due to the fire-fighters in putting out the fire before it was given time to reach serious consequences.

THE WEATHER.

The following report is from Mr. F. G. Figg, Director of the Hongkong Observatory:—On the 23rd at 12.50 p.m.—The barometer has risen considerably over China and pressure is again high along the Yangtze valley.

The depression has, probably, reached E. Japan, but the Japanese returns for this morning are not yet to hand.

Strong monsoons may be expected in the Formosa Channel and the N. part of the China Sea.

—Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending 11 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

FORECAST.

- 1.—Hongkong and Neighbourhood, N. winds, fresh; fair.
- 2.—Formosa Channel, N.E. winds, strong.
- 3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamocka, same as No. 1.
- 4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan, N. winds, strong.

A Shanghai Mercury correspondent writes: "I was investigated a week or two ago in buying a lottery ticket for the Kiangnan Lottery, and the drawing having taken place on the 8th inst. a day or two ago I received a printed sheet showing the result. Of course, I got nothing, but in carelessly glancing down the list I was struck by the fact that some thousand appeared to be lucky than others. Closer examination of the winning numbers brought out some facts that seemed to be absolutely opposed to the law of chances, and as the result of my analysis is somewhat remarkable, I believe they may be of interest to your readers, some of whom may occasionally patronise the lottery. It was announced that there were 4,040 prizes and 30,000 chances, about 140 in every thousand. No. 4,025 won the first prize of \$40,000, and numbers from 3,775 to 4,075 all were drawn for prizes. There were two second prizes of \$10,000 each; one was won by 3,762 and No. 3,431 to 3,752; consequently all won prizes. The other second prize was won by 19,151 and No. 19,161 to 19,380; consequently all won prizes. The third prize of \$5,000 each. One was won by No. 1,702 and No. 1,712 to 1,722; consequently all were awarded prizes. The other \$5,000 went to No. 1,809 and No. 1,730 to 1,809; consequently all were awarded prizes. There were no other consecutive runs, and I think these numbers are as remarkable as any I have ever met."

The Yarn Dispute.

JUDGMENT FOR DEFENDANT.

STAY OF EXECUTION GRANTED.

In the Supreme Court, this afternoon, the Chief Justice, Sir Francis Pigott, delivered his judgment in the action brought by Messrs. S. J. David and Company against their compradors (Mr. Chan Ut Chiu) to recover the sum \$648,667 and interest at the rate of 8 per centum per annum from the date the writ was issued and until payment or judgment. This large claim was alleged to have arisen in connection with dealings in cotton yarn, for which, the plaintiffs alleged, the compradors were liable.

The defendant entered a counter-claim to recover the sum of \$55,000, alleged to have been deposited with them. This was denied.

Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., instructed by Mr. A. G. Jackson (of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master) appeared for the plaintiffs. The defendant was represented by Sir Henry Berkeley, K.C., with whom was Mr. J. Scott Harston (of Messrs. Ewins and Harston).

In delivering his judgment, the Chief Justice said:—Messrs. David & Co. are suing Chan Ut Chiu, the late comprador of the firm, for losses incurred by them in their dealings with Chinese customers which it is alleged, were guaranteed by the defendant. Before coming to the real question involved in the case there are a few preliminary questions which must be disposed of.

It was argued that the liability of the defendant flowed from the nature of the arrangement between the parties, and that it was imposed in the word "Comprador" itself. As at present advised I do not think this is possible. I think if my judgment in Chan Ki's case (which was referred to in support of the argument) is read as it was intended, it will be found that I carefully guarded myself from using words from which such an inference could be gathered. The utmost that the Court can assume to know is that the compradors guarantee Chinese customers; but what I said showed clearly that the extent of this suretyship must be derived from the documents in which the agreement is drawn up; and I must now add (subject to what I shall say presently on this point) as also the remedies agreed upon for enforcing the obligation of the surety. But even had I gone further, I could not hold myself bound by what I may have said in a former case on a point which was not argued in that case, even though what I said was material, and not *obiter*.

A good deal of stress was laid on the fact that there had been an admission of liability on the part of the defendant, in a declaration made by him in support of his petition to be adjudged bankrupt, on which petition the Court made an order. I laid down in Wong Ka Cheong's case that the utmost length to which the law goes in the way of holding a man bound by what he has asserted to be a fact when it is not a fact, is in the doctrine of estoppel if it does not fall within that doctrine, that is to say, if no one has acted on the assertion to his prejudice, he may show that it is not a fact. In this case believing himself to be liable for the losses incurred by the firm, he made the statement in the abortive bankruptcy proceedings. He has since been advised that he is not liable in law; is he to be debarred from asking the Court to determine the question of law? Surely not. But in truth the admission in this case was only insisted on with the object of making the defendant begin. I think there is no warrant for this contention; but as the case has developed itself it seems clear that there is essentially a legal question only involved, and so long as I can get at the true law which ought to decide the question I do not much care who begins.

The admission has, however, a bearing on the case which I think it advisable to refer to, although it was not I think put forward in argument. Does not this admission show what was the real intention of the parties? I must confess that this question troubles me a little. Can I give judgment against what is, I will assume, clear intention of the parties? I do not think that there is any rule of law, however, which requires a Court to enforce the intention of the parties, assuming it to be ascertained *alundum*, contrary to the meaning of the words as used in the agreement. The law requires the Court to seek the intention of the parties from the words they have to express that intention, and I think I am right in saying that, to take an extreme case, even if a man knew that certain liabilities were intended to be undertaken by him when he signed the agreement in question, yet if he finds that the agreement as signed does not impose that liability on him, he is not bound, there being, of course, no *mala fides* on his part.

These matters disposed of, it is clear that the action must rest on an express agreement; and in order to prove this two documents were put in on even date 30th January, 1902. A mortgage of certain leasehold property by the defendant to Mr. A. J. David, whom for convenience I will describe as mortgagee on behalf of the firm David & Co., and an agreement between the defendant and the firm, by which an amount of \$55,000 was deposited by way of further security with regard to the mortgage, the form of it—one of the partners being the mortgagee and not the firm—I must confess seems to be peculiar: in order, however, that no technicality should stand in the way of the determination of the actual rights of the parties I suggested that Mr. A. J. David should be added as plaintiff in the action. This seems to me to be at least advisable, as although the agreement is the document used on the mortgage list at the bottom of the action by reason of the cross-references between the two documents. Now with regard to the method by which the agreement has been effected, I am bound to say that I cannot see the necessity for this complicated piece of conveyancing for it seems to carry out what I will assume to be clear by what is very manifestly obscure. *Charles de la Roche*. The plaintiff case is that the compradors were to undertake certain obligations, and he was to give certain security

by way of mortgage. There seems to be no very great difficulty in deriving the necessary form of deeds; an agreement setting out the obligations, and a mortgage by which the fulfilment of the obligations is made the condition of redemption. The additional security by way of cash deposit does not add much to the complexity of the matter. Instead of this, however, some of the terms of the arrangement between the compradors and the firm are embodied in the agreement, and some are made conditions of redemption, and the two documents are linked together by a series of cross-references. It would unduly complicate this judgment if I were to refer to any other term of the arrangement than the one with which this action is directly concerned.

The mortgage assigns certain property to the mortgagee, with the following, among other, provisions for redemption.

If the compradors shall on demand pay to the firm any deficiency in the price of goods sold by the firm in connexion with contracts made by the firm with Chinese buyers whether much less is incurred by breach of contract or otherwise.

If the compradors shall on demand pay certain other moneys in certain other eventualities which do not concern us in this action.

Then in these events but in these events only the mortgagee will re-assign the premises to the mortgagee.

There is a power of sale on giving one month's notice of the above demands; also a covenant by the mortgagee, in the event of the property depreciating in value, to pay the difference between \$45,000 and \$55,000, at which value the property mortgaged had apparently been assessed. There is no personal covenant to pay the deficiency above alluded to.

But there is a reference to an agreement already prepared, to be signed immediately after the execution of the mortgage, which appears as part of the consideration for the mortgage, the other part being the compliance by the plaintiff firm with the request of the defendant to employ him as comprador.

The agreement of even date recites the mortgage; and that in order to further provide the security the defendant had deposited the sum of \$55,000 to be held by the firm on the conditions appearing in the agreement.

By this agreement the compradors are engaged for 3 years. Paragraph 8 is the important clause; it provides, in so far as it is material to the present action, as follows:—

The \$55,000 is to be held by the firm as part security for the due payment of all moneys for the time being owing to the firm by the compradors under and by virtue of the recited mortgage or of the agreement, and all such moneys may be retained out of the \$55,000; but notwithstanding this the compradors shall be responsible for and make good to the firm all such moneys as aforesaid whether the same shall not exceed in amount the value of proceeds of sale of the premises mortgaged by the recited mortgage and the said \$55,000.

The words "all such moneys as aforesaid" mean all moneys due under the mortgage or the agreement. As I have said the mortgage contains no personal covenant to pay the amount of the losses incurred by the firm in their dealings with Chinese customers; and the question which somewhat perplexed me and which I stipulated to be argued is, whether this stipulation in the agreement can be treated as of the same effect as, and as if it were in fact the personal covenant of the mortgage introduced into the agreement. It struck me and still strikes me as curious that this point was not taken originally and the case rested on it; but the case was put in the following way; this reference in the agreement to payment of money owing under the mortgage has this effect—what was stated in the mortgage becomes evidence of the obligations which the defendant has taken upon himself as comprador; it prevents him from saying that he is not responsible for any matters which are not set out in the mortgage. He cannot contend that these things which are included in the redemption clause are not part of the duties or obligations. After bearing the argument I am disposed to think that the plaintiff's case cannot be put in any other than this ingenious way. On behalf of the defendant it was contended that although the two documents were to be read together, yet the express references in the agreement to the mortgage cannot be ignored, and that these are really disjunctive and not conjunctive. And the result of this is that clause 8 of the agreement is no more than an agreement to be responsible for the moneys owing under the mortgage which brings us back to the point from which we started. This contention then takes this form: that the only way in which the moneys owing under a mortgage can be ascertained is by foreclosure; and as there is no covenant to pay the losses incurred by the firm, the remedy is limited to foreclosure, and there is no liability beyond the actual security taken. As it is important to emphasise the real issue raised by the defendant, I will amplify this contention: it is not merely that as the action depends on reference to the agreement on a condition of the right of redemption the proper form of the action is foreclosure instead of an action on the agreement. It is not merely that because the agreement says that the compradors agree to pay what is for the time found owing under the mortgage therefore the mortgage procedure for finding out what is due under the mortgage must be adopted. It goes much further: it is that this part of the agreement is practically useless as a clause importing of itself any precise obligation; that nothing can be found owing under the mortgage, as there is no personal covenant, but that the result of it is to leave the remedies under the mortgage precisely as they are to be found in the mortgage; that is to say that if this condition for redemption is not complied with, the remedy and the only remedy is provided by the mortgage itself, which is foreclosure; and that therefore the remedy in the absence of express covenant to pay the actual amount of the losses is limited to the amount of the security taken. The cases and books throw no light on the question; the only passage I can

find which helps in any way is the statement in Cooke (p. 9) that it is clear that a mortgage does not itself imply a covenant. But if this is so then it disposes of the idea that the conditions for redemption can be treated as covenants. I hesitate to say that this carries us the whole way towards solving the difficulties in the present case; but it certainly goes a long way towards meeting the argument that what is stated in the mortgage becomes evidence of the obligations which the defendant has taken upon himself as mortgagee. If they are not covenants there cannot be evidence of covenants; but are nothing more than what they profess to be—conditions of redemption. The puzzle is to find out how they can by mere reference in the agreement to be liable for the moneys due under the mortgage become anything more than they really are even though these words are added, whether these moneys exceed in amount the value of the proceeds of the sale of the premises and the \$55,000 security of the agreement, as something which is not owing under the mortgage can become something due under the agreement. How can an agreement to pay what is owing under the mortgage become a real agreement to pay a definite sum when there is nothing owing under the mortgage? It seems to me that to call these conditions of redemption "evidence of the compradors' obligations" is to put them on a lower plane than is essential to support the action. The agreement refers to them as obligations, and these they are not, unless they are obligations they cannot be sued upon. Some stress was laid on clause 12 of the agreement, which provides that the entries in the firm's books are to be conclusive evidence against the compradors both of the fact of sales and of losses incurred thereunder. But this cannot turn the other clauses of the agreement into something which they are not. The clause does not create liability, but simply provides the machinery for ascertaining such liability as may exist. It would operate to determine the amount which would have to be paid as the condition for redemption. The text books deal entirely, so far as I can see, with mortgages to secure a loan; the talk is always about repayment of the principal sum; and they go so far as to say that "every mortgage implies a loan" which it is clear, this mortgage, does not. Then the other mortgage terms with which we are familiar are not very appropriate here: the mortgagee's right is foreclosure; he expressly declines to exercise it because the property has depreciated and he prefers to sue on the alleged agreement; though I am not sure what he thinks he can do with the mortgage when and if he were to get his judgment in this action and did not satisfy it by execution. The mortgagee's right is redemption; but what is the value of the equity of redemption if the claim against him is far in excess of the value of the security? Again the personal covenant in mortgages for loans is said to be implied and the security collateral but this is because there is in fact a loan, and the mortgage has been given as security for repayment. There is outside the ordinary mortgage the fact that a loan has been given. "Every mortgage implies a loan; every loan a debt; and although there were no covenant or bond, the personal estate of the borrower must remain liable to pay off the mortgage" (Cooke page 10) which means obviously "the debt implied in the mortgage to secure the loan." Now, is it possible to draw any analogy between this doctrine and the mortgage given to guarantee the performance of suretyship? It seems to me that it is here that the plaintiff might possibly succeed. It seems to me just possible that the case of *Ex parte Bishop*, to which I referred in Chan Ki's case, might carry the plaintiff through; but this was not argued and I cannot myself devise the argument if there is one. I can only express such opinion on the analogy as occurs to me. I should be bound to hold that every such agreement as the one before me implies the existence of a comprador; that every comprador guarantees all his firm's losses with Chinese customers; and that therefore an action lies to recover these losses, that is, to enforce the suretyship outside the mortgage. So we come back to the point from which we started: I cannot at present assume without more that these are the duties of the compradors. I cannot at present say, otherwise than colloquially, that the compradors are solely for the firm's losses in their dealings with Chinese customers; that would be to beg the question in issue, which is whether he is surety; if so what is the extent of the suretyship? What are the obligations he has undertaken? What are the remedies agreed to for enforcing these obligations? The compradors system is based upon express agreement, that is to say, agreements for undertaking liability have been entered into between European firms and a Chinese intermediary between them and the Chinese customers, and this intermediary has come to be called a "comprador." Test it this way—are all compradors liable for losses caused by dealings with Chinese customers known or unknown? I really don't know, and certainly cannot assume it. So the mortgage here does not determine the extent of the liability, and by the agreement defendant simply covenants to pay the liability under the mortgage; therefore the liability is left in the air. If then, the agreement is ineffectual to charge the defendant with any actual or determined liability, and if there is no personal covenant in the mortgage, nor anything in the combined documents which can be construed into a personal covenant, the only remedy which the plaintiff has is that which the mortgage gives him against the property which he has taken as security; and therefore the proceeds of the property become the limit of the compradors' liability. What is so extraordinary to my mind is that security being introduced to be taken for the fulfilment of the obligations of the compradors, as surety of the Chinese customers, the liability which he is allowed to incur on the supposed basis of the suretyship far exceeds the amount of the security. It is not because of this—assuming it to have been the intent

tion of the parties—that the personal covenant should have been inserted; and it is because of this that this complicated question has had to be argued. I have been compelled to express an opinion upon it with such materials as were laid before me, together with such light as my own researches among the authorities threw upon it. I cannot profess to be satisfied with the result because I am uncertain whether I have got to the bottom of the matter, for the law of mortgages goes far back into the earliest decisions of the Courts, and it may be that I have overlooked some occult principle which would tell in the plaintiff's favour. All I can say is that the event of the case going further I must invite the learned Counsel engaged to a more profound study of the early law than was possible before a Court of First Instance. With regard to the case of *Ex parte Bishop* to which I have referred, I must not be understood as expressing any opinion one way or the other as to its bearing on this case, nor have I formed any opinion. I do not think that I should be justified in directing a re-argument on the point. It can be taken on appeal if the plaintiff is so advised. With regard to the counter-claim, it by no means follows from what I have said that the defendant is necessarily entitled to judgment on the counter-claim. If the additional cash security of \$55,000 was so linked on with the security given by the mortgage that the conditions of the mortgage were also the conditions for retaining the security, then the plaintiff could hold the \$55,000 until the losses resulting from dealings with Chinese customers were paid. But although I have searched through both documents I can find only a few sentences which point that way, but none which justify me in coming to that conclusion. Clause 11 of the agreement refers to the fulfilment of the obligations of the compradors, that is to say, the obligations of the mortgage and the agreement, which only raises the same question as is raised in the plaintiff's case, and which I have already decided. Defendant must therefore have judgment with costs on claim and for his counter-claim.

At the conclusion of the judgment, Mr. Pollock asked for a stay of execution in order to allow the parties to consider the case. Sir Henry Berkeley had no objection.

A stay of execution was granted for three months.

CHINESE CONSUMPTION OF SUGAR.

In stating that one of the principal articles of native import into the North China provinces is sugar, Vice-Consul Ernest Vollmer writes from Tsingtau:—Although among the average native consumption of this article may be regarded as a luxury, it is nevertheless a food product which more and more people are getting to use and which is growing indispensable to an ever-increasing part of the population. All of the sugar now in use in China, coming from the southern provinces of the Empire, with Swatow as the leading source of supply for Shanghai. Unrefined brown sugar is still far in the lead, but the cleaner and better refined white product also shows a steady gain. Refineries are located at Hongkong and Shanghai, while the Japanese draw a considerable part of the business to their country. They take the raw sugar to their refineries in Japan, and after purifying again find China to be their best customer. In this way they secure profits from the transportation to and from Japan, for processing the sugar, and naturally also take a profit on the article itself. It is probable that several small refineries will soon be erected in Swatow by natives, who control the bulk of the trade. While cane sugar alone is used here, strong competition from beet sugar may be looked for in a few years. The Chinese want sweetness at the lowest possible price, not caring whether it is cane or beet sugar.

COMMERCIAL.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

London—Bank T.T.	1/8 3/4
Do. demand	1/8 3/4
Do. 4 months' sight	1/8 3/4
France—Bank T.T.	2 1/4
America—Bank T.T.	41
Germany—Bank T.T.	1/2
India T.T.	1/2
Do. demand	1/2
Shanghai—Bank T.T.	1/2
Singapore—Bank T.T. per H.K. \$100	77 1/2
Japan—Bank T.T.	8 1/2
Java—Bank T.T.	1/2

1 month's sight L/O	1/8 3/4
6 months' sight L/O	1/8 3/4
3 days' sight San Francisco & New York	4 1/2
4 months' sight do.	4 1/2
30 days' sight Sydney & Melbourne	1/8 3/4
4 months' sight France	2 1/4
6 months' sight do.	2 1/4
4 months' sight Germany	1/2
Bar Silver	2 1/2
Bank of England rate	2 1/2
Overseas	1/2

GUILLERMO ELECO, the Filipino washerman from Cavite who was caught in the act of assisting the Chinese mayordomo of the *Charleston* to smuggle opium ashore from the cruiser while she lay at anchor within the breakwater at Manila, was on 18th instant sentenced to six months' imprisonment, and a fine of P200. The opium was ordered to be confiscated. During his trial Eleco testified that the mayordomo gave him the tin of the drug to take ashore for him and helped him to hide them in the clothes he had in a basket. There were in all 55 pounds or 25 kilos of the drug. He stated that the Chinaman told him it was something that Chinese smoked and his excuse was that he did not know the true condition of the case but thought it might be relevant.

Today's Advertisements.

NOTICE.

ON THURSDAY, 24th December, THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY will be open for business from 9.30 A.M. until 2 P.M. The same hours will be observed at the KOWLOON DISPENSARY.

A. S. WATSON & CO. LIMITED.

Hongkong, 23rd December, 1908. [1107]

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

PROBATE JURISDICTION.

IN THE GOODS OF GEORGE LOMER TOMLIN, late of No. 20, Homedale Road, South Norwood, S.E., England, and of Hongkong; Deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Court has, by virtue of Section 53 of the Probate Ordinance 1879, made an Order limiting the time for sending in CLAIMS against the above Estate to the 24th day of January, 1909.

All Creditors are accordingly hereby required to send in their Claims to the Underigned before that date.

Dated the 21st day of December, 1908.

G. W. C. FEMBERTON,

Executor.

No. 3, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION,

FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED, TO-MORROW (THURSDAY),

the 24th December, 1908, at 11 A.M., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, corner of Ice House Street,

A QUANTITY OF

LADY'S TRIMMED HATS.

TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 23rd December, 1908. [1109]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION,

FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED, TO-MORROW,

the 24th December, 1908, at 11 A.M., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, corner of Ice House Street,

A QUANTITY OF

ENGLISH JEWELRY AND BEST SHEPHERD SILVER PLATE,

Comprising:—

WATCHES, CHAINS, BRACELETS, PINS, BROOCHES, DIAMOND RINGS, ALSO

A QUANTITY OF LOOSE DIAMONDS;

AND

RARE OLD TENORE VIOLIN, REMINGTON TYPEWRITER, THEODORE LIE in Case "Bentham."

TERMS:—As usual.

HONGKONG, 23rd December, 1908. [1110]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW.

THE Company's Steamship

"HAITAN"

Captain Roach, will be despatched for the above Ports, on TUESDAY, the 29th inst. at 2 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LARPAK & CO.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 23rd December, 1908. [1110]

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM HAMBURG, ANTWERP, MIDDELSBOROUGH, LONDON AND STRAITS.

THE Steamship

"CARNARVONSHIRE,"

Captain Ingram, having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods are landed at their risk into the Godown of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignee's risk and expense.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godown, where they will be examined on TUESDAY, 29th inst., at 3 P.M.

All Claims must be presented within fifteen days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 29th inst. will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd December, 1908. [1110]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"ARRATON APCAR,"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed at once, at Consignee's risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on board after 4 P.M. of the 24th inst. will be landed at Consignee's risk and expense.

Consignees of Cargo from SINGAPORE are requested to take IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their Goods from alongside, such Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed and stored at Consignee's risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

DAVID SASSOON & CO. LIMITED.

Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd December, 1908. [1110]

Intimations.

EXPERIENCED MAID (English) wishes to give her services to lady to return for passage to England or would undertake care of Children. Good references.

Address—

E. M. C/o Miss Clausen, a Black Yokohama.

Hongkong, 22nd December, 1908. [1108]

THE IMPERIAL COLONIAL CLUB.

THE above Club is formed chiefly for COLONIAL and OVER-SEAS MEMBERS; it is situated at No. 24, Piccadilly (the corner of Chancery), opposite the Green Park.

The Club has a Bridge Section, Reception, Dining, Billiard, Reading, Smoking, Lounge, Reading Room and Library.

Ladies are eligible as Members.

Entrance Fee, Five Guineas, Annual Subscription, Five Guineas.

Further particulars from

THE ORGANISING SECRETARY,

24, Piccadilly, W.

London, 19th August, 1908. [1108]

COLD STORAGE.

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD. have now 40,000 Cubic feet of COLD STORAGE available at EAST POINT. Stores will be open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily, Sunday excepted, to receive and deliver perishable goods.

WM. PARLANE, Manager.

Hongkong, 22nd Decr. 1908. [1108]

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LD.

(CAPITAL PAID UP\$1,250,000)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c. Goods received on Storage. Advances made on Merchandise. Loans made on the Provident System. (Rates and Particulars on application).

THE OFFICE OF TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c. Undertaken and Executed.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 19th March, 1908. [1108]

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes.

9.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

12.45 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

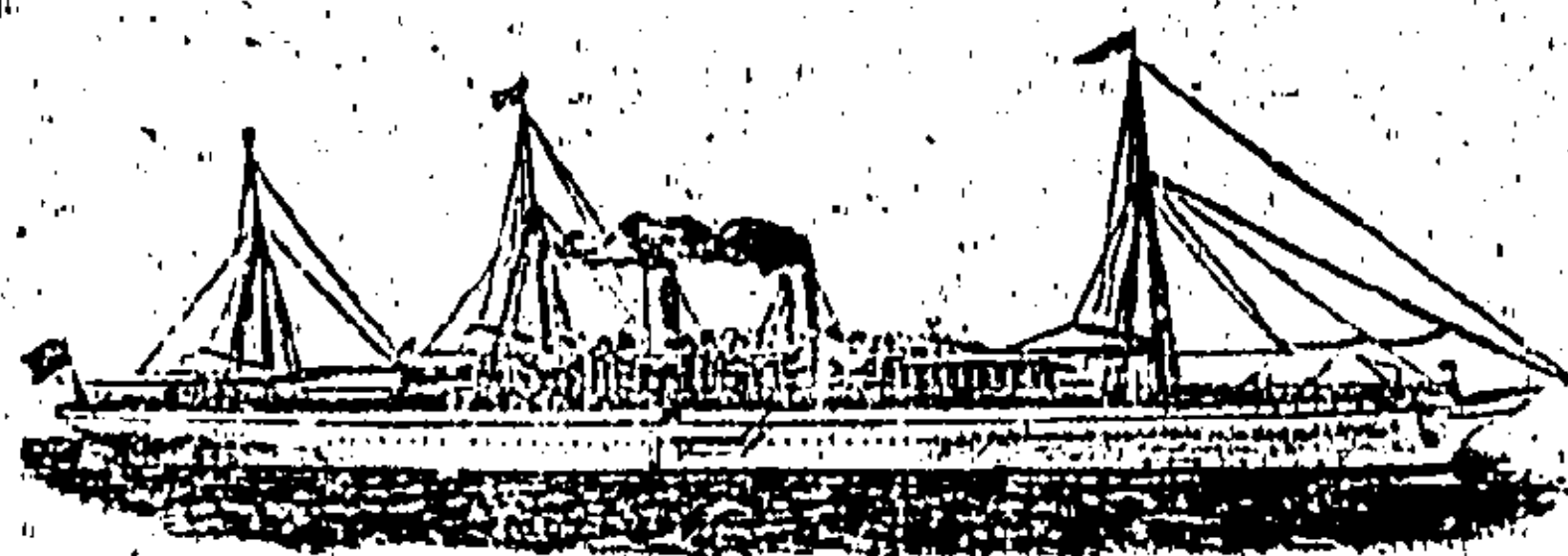
2.15 p.m. to 2.45 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

2.45 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

3.00 p.m. to 3.30 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.



Luxury—Speed—Punctuality.

The only Line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of under 12 Days across the Pacific is the "Empress Line." Saving 5 to 10 Days' Ocean Travel.

13 Days YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER. 21 Days HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER.

PROPOSED SAILINGS. (Subject to Alteration).

R.M.S.	Tons.	Leave Hongkong	Arrive Vancouver
"EMPEROR OF JAPAN"	6,000	SATURDAY, Jan. 16th	Feb. 5th, 1909.
"EMPEROR OF CHINA"	6,000	SATURDAY, Feb. 13th	March 5th
"MONTEAGLE"	6,103	TUESDAY, Mar. 2nd	Mar. 26th
"EMPEROR OF INDIA"	6,000	SATURDAY, Mar. 13th	April 2nd
"EMPEROR OF JAPAN"	6,000	SATURDAY, April 10th	April 30th
"EMPEROR OF CHINA"	6,000	SATURDAY, May 1st	May 21st

"EMPEROR" steamships will leave Hongkong at 7 A.M. S.S. "MONTEAGLE" at 12 Noon.

THE Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES and EUROPE, calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, (through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN), KOBE, YOKOHAMA, and VICTORIA, B.C., connecting at VANCOUVER with a Special Mail Express, and at QUEBEC, with the Company's New Palatial "EMPEROR" Steamships, 14,500 tons register, thus providing a comfortable and speedy through route to Europe.

Hongkong to London, 1st Class £40. " " " £42. Hongkong to London, Intermediate or " " " £40. " " " £42.

First-class rates to London include cost of Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent by Canadian Pacific direct line.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" carries "Intermediate" Passengers only, at intermediate rates, affording superior accommodation for that class.

Passengers Booked through to all points and AROUND THE WORLD.

SPECIAL THROUGH RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Hand Books, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply in 15.

D. W. ORADDOCK, General Traffic Agent for China, &c., Corner Paddar Street and Praya, Opposite Blake Pier.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW	"KONGSHING"	THURSDAY, 24th Dec., Noon.
MANILA	"YUENANG"	SATURDAY, 26th Dec., Noon.
SHANGHAI, TSINGTAU, WEI-HAIWEI, CHEFOO & CHING-WANTAO	"FOOSHING"	SATURDAY, 26th Dec., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, TSINGTAU, WEI-HAIWEI, CHEFOO & CHING-WANTAO	"CHEONGSHING"	MONDAY, 28th Dec., 4 P.M.
SGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"LAISANG"	TUESDAY, 29th Dec., Noon.
MANILA	"LUONGSANG"	THURSDAY, 31st Dec., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI	"FOOKSANG"	MONDAY, 1st Jan., Noon.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.

Occurring 24 Days.

The steamers "Kaitang," "Namang" and "Fookang" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Yokohama returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong, providing a stay of 6 to 8 days in Japan if passengers leave the steamer at Yokohama and rejoin at Kobe.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. A daily qualified surgeon is also carried.

* Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin & Newchwang. For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD., General Managers.

Telephone No. 61. Hongkong, 23rd December, 1908.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers	To Sail
SHANGHAI	"YINGKOW"	23rd Dec., Noon.
SHANGHAI	"CHANGKOW"	23rd Dec., 4 P.M.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"KWEILIN"	24th Dec., Noon.
AMOI, MANILA, Cebu & ILOILO	"SUNGKIANG"	24th Dec., 4 P.M.
MANILA	"TEAN"	29th Dec., 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SHAOHSING"	29th Dec., 4 P.M.
MANILA	"TAMING"	31st Dec., 3 P.M.
MANILA, ZAMBANGA and USUAL AUSTRALIAN PORTS	"CHANGSHA"	31st Dec., 4 P.M.

MANILA and TIENTSIN STEAMERS have superior Passenger accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms and Dining Saloon.

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms. A daily qualified Surgeon is carried. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

SHANGHAI STEAMERS have good Saloon Passenger accommodation and take cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

Reduced Saloon Fares, Slogie and Return, to Manila and Australia.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.

Telephone No. 36. Hongkong, 23rd December, 1908.



HONGKONG—MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila.—Saloon: midships—Electric Light—Perfect Cuisine—Surgeon and Stewards carried.—All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship	Tons	Capital	For	Sailing Dates
RUBI	2540	Almond	MANILA	SATURDAY, 26th Dec., at Noon.
ZAFIRO	2540	R. Rodger	"	SATURDAY, 2nd Jan., at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO., GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 19th December, 1908.

Shipping—Steamers.



THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM

FOR STRAITS, OCEYON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEK, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

(Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN and SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.)

THE Steamship

"DELTA."

Captain B. W. H. Snow, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for BOMBAY, &c., on SATURDAY, the 26th December, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports in connection with the Company's S.S. "Mongalia," 9,500 tons, from Colombo, Passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuable, all Cargo for France, and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London, other Cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed via Bombay by the R.M.S. "Mongalia," due in London on 6th February, 1909.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and Value of all Packages are required.

For further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 12th December, 1908.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOI AND FOCHOW.

THE Company's Steamship

"HAIYANG."

Captain Hodgins, will be despatched for the above Ports, on FRIDAY, the 25th instant, at 12 o'clock Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 21st December, 1908.

UNITED STATES AND CHINA-JAPAN STEAMSHIP LINE.

FOR NEW YORK AND BOSTON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

With liberty to call at Malabar Coast.

THE Steamship

"INDRAWADI."

Captain Williams, will be despatched as above, on TUESDAY, 5th January.

For Freight, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD., Agents (India Line, Ltd.).

Hongkong, 12th December, 1908.

THE BANK-LINE LIMITED.

Connecting at Tacoma with

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the United States of America and Canada, and also for the principal ports in Mexico, and Central and South America.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

FOR

VICTORIA, B.C., SEATTLE & TACOMA,

VIA

MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer

Tonnage

Capital

To Sail

Inveric 4,780 Boyd Jan. 14

Bovrie 4,445 Muthie Feb. 11

Bavrie 6,232 Shotton Mar. 11

These steamers are specially fitted for the carriage of Asiatic Steerage passengers.

PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

For further information, apply to

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED.

General Agents.

Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, 17th December, 1908.

STEAM TO CANTON.

THE New Twin Screw Steel Steamers

"KWONG TUNG" Capt. B. W. WALKER.

"KWONG SAI" Capt. E. S. CROWE.

Leave Hongkong for Canton at 9 every evening, (Saturday excepted).

Leave Canton for Hongkong at 5.30 every evening, (Sunday excepted).

These Two New Steamers have unexcelled Accommodation for First Class Passengers and are lit throughout by Electricity. Electric Fans in First Class Cabin.

Passage Fare—Single Journey \$4.

Meals \$1.25 each

The Company's Wharf is situated in front of the New Western Market, opposite the old Harbour Office.

YUEN ON S.S. CO., LD.,

SHIU ON S.S. CO., LD.,

No. 11, Queen's Road West, Hongkong, 17th Dec., 1908.

Shipping—Steamers.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE TO NEW YORK.

VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL, (With Liberty to Call at Malabar Coast.)

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

FOR NEW YORK Only:

S.S. "SIKH" 26th Dec.

FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK:

S.S. "MUNCASTER CASTLE" 19th Jan.

For Freight and further information, apply to

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, Agents.

Hongkong, 19th December, 1908.

FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI.

THE Steamship

"ARRATON APCAR"

Capt. A. Stewart, will be despatched for the above Ports on MONDAY, the 28th Dec., at Noon.

This Steamer has Superior Accommodation for Passengers, and is installed throughout with Electric Light and carries a daily certified Doctor.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DAVID PASSOON & CO., LIMITED, Agents.

Hongkong, 18th December, 1908.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

(Calling at Port Darwin and Queensland Ports, and taking through Cargo to Adelaide, New Zealand, Tasmania, &c.)

THE Steamship

"EMPIRE."

Captain Helms, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, the 7th January, 1909, at Noon.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Kitchens, galley, and a supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.

The Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light.

A Stewardess and a daily qualified Surgeon are carried.

V.S.—To assure the additional comfort of passengers the steamers of the Company have electric fans fitted in staterooms.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 21st December, 1908.

Intimations.

THERAPION MAY NOW ALSO BE OBTAINED IN DRAGGE (LASTLESS) FORM.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

This is the first of a new class of remedies, which has been discovered by the scientific method, and is a most valuable discovery, and among the many benefits which it affords, it is a most valuable discovery, and among the many benefits which it affords, it is a most valuable discovery.

THE PREPARATION OF THERAPION.

This preparation is a most valuable discovery, and among the many benefits which it affords, it is a most valuable discovery, and among the many benefits which it affords, it is a most valuable discovery.

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HONGKONG AVERAGE MARKET PRICES.

Corrected 15th December, 1908, 100 cts. per 50 lbs.

BUTCHER MEAT.

Beef sirloin & prime cut—Moi Lung Pa B

" Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk

" Roast—Shiu

" Breast—Ngau Lam

" Soup, Tong Yuk

" Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa

" Sirloin—Ngau Lau

" Sausages—Ngau Yuk Chang

" Tongue fresh—Ngau Li

" " comed—Ham Ngau Li

" Head—Ngau Tau

" Heart—Ngau Sum

" Hump, Salt—Ngau Kin

" Feet—Ngau Keok

" Kidneys—Ngau Yiu

" Tail—Ngau Mei

" Liver—Ngau Coa

" Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To

" Calves' Head and Feet—Ngau-chai-tan-keok

" Mutton Chop—Yeung Fai Kwat

" Leg—Yeung Fai

" Shoulder—Yeung Shau

" Pig's Chitlings—Chi cheong

" Brains—Chi Know

" Feet—Chi Keok

" Fry—Chi Chak

" Head—Chi Tau

" Heart—Chi Sum

Intimations

Don't Worry. Don't Worry.

WHY WORRY?

CONSULT PHAROS.

THE MYSTIC AND MODERN ASTROLOGER

YES, WHY WORRY?

About your Business, Health, Pleasures, Friends Abroad, your Love Affairs and Chances in Life.

Yes, Why Worry? Consult Pharos. He is able to advise you, Console you and Warn you. His ambition in this life is to help those in trouble, and must not be classed with the run of Palmists who can their *Sophisticated Gimmicks* to make money. Pharos is independent of this Willing and able to help all in trouble and relieve their anxiety to the best of his ability and experience.

PHAROS HAS A MESSAGE TO YOU.

You are anxious to put your son to a business that will prosper. Will your daughter be happy in her married life? You are in love. Have I made a wise choice in mate? Shall I take a partner into my business? Should I be wise in going abroad? All these questions Pharos can answer and advise by the aid of astrology. Why not put this to the test. Send P. O. value 1/- and addressed, stamped envelope to—

PHAROS, DEPT. 14, 45 UNION STREET, GLASGOW

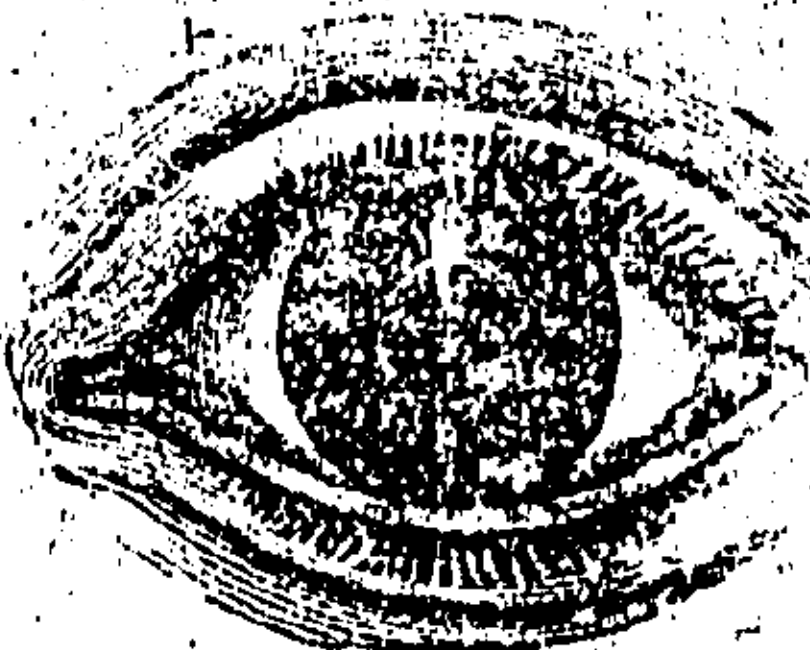
with your Birth Date, Full Name and Title and Town or County of Birth if possible, upon receipt of same Pharos will send you a written Test Horoscope.

With the above Pharos will send you FREE A WRITTEN FORECAST OF YOUR FUTURE.

PICTORIAL POSTCARDS.

100 ASSORTED Scotch, English & Irish Views, etc. for 2/6.
 1,000 " " " " Actresses, Songs, Animals, Lovers
 and Comic Cards for 15/.
 English and Continental) Actresses hand tinted real glossy Photographs 15/- per gross,
CHRISTMAS & NEW YEAR CARDS well ASSORTED parcel.
 See Cards for 5/- Value 2d., 3d., 4d and 6d each.
 500 ASSORTED Cards for 20/.
 1 gross Jewelled Cards for 9/.
 Foreign or Colonial Stamps not accepted. Kindly send Money Order.

BRITANIA POSTCARD CO., 45, Union Street, Glasgow. [3]



EYES RIGHT!

N. LAZARUS, OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN,
CORNER OF D'AGUIAR STREET AND QUEEN'S ROAD.

WILL test your eyes free of charge, and, if they are wrong will put them right.
 Lenses Ground. All kinds of Repairs. Spectacles for all requirements.
 Ask, or write, for Illustrated Booklet on "*Defective Sight*"—free.
 LONDON, CALCUTTA, SHANGHAI
 c/o John Street, Bedford Row, W.C. 2, 53, Bealace Street, 466, Nanjing Road
 Hongkong, 4th March 1908. [4]

F. BLACKHEAD & Co., SHIP-OHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS, COAL AND PROVISION MERCHANTS, NAVAL CONTRACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS, GROUND FLOOR, ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING, HONGKONG, SOAP AND SODA MANUFACTURERS. SOLE AGENTS FOR HARTMANN'S RAHTIEN'S GENUINE COMPOSITION RED HAND BRAND, HARTMAN'S GREY PAINT DAMBLERS PATENT MOTOR LAUNCHES, &c., &c., &c. <i>Bulk Agents for</i> FERGUSON'S SPECIAL CREAM and P & O. SPECIAL LIQUOR BOOTCH WHISKY, &c. <i>EVERY KIND OF</i> SHIP'S STORES AND REQUISITES ALWAYS IN STOCK AT REASONABLE PRICES Hong Kong, 4th March, 1908. O. G. MOOSA, 1 & 3, D'AGUILAR STREET. NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON. Trimmed and Untrimmed HATS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, &c., &c. LACE SCARFS, MOTOR VELS IN VARIOUS COLORS. MOUTSCUETEIRE GLOVES IN WHITE, BLACK & COLORS. WOOLEN DELAINES, NUNSVEILINGS, VOILES &c., &c. LADIES and CHILDREN'S UNDERCLOTHINGS. Samples on application. Cost	Build and Design Rubber Tyre RICKSHAWS Standard make or to order. STOCK ACCESSORIES AND REPAIRS OUTFIT. DEPOT, KOWLOON DRAGON CYCLE DEPOT, HEAD OFFICE and SHOW ROOMS, 83-85, Des Voeux Road, Central, Hongkong. NOTICE The Public are hereby informed that no change has been made in the Rates of Subscription to the <i>Hong Kong Telegraph</i> and they are renewed without paying more than TEN CENTS (10c.) per Single Copy. THE MANAGER
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